

RIVERS OF BLOOD AGAIN MAY DELUGE WATERLOO AS GERMANS GATHER FOR BATTLE

reinforce the German right. As a consequence, they must remain on the defensive, although the French are keeping up their assaults, feeling out the weak place in the line.

On the extreme French right, according to the latest information, the Germans are giving ground before the French at the northern part of the French right where it joins the centre, but it has been found impossible to prevent the advances of the Germans along the Meuse in the direction of St. Mihiel. They have not, however, been able to cross the river. Every time they strike their pontoons the French artillery, which commands every point, blows the bridges to pieces.

The German line now begins at Mons, in Belgium, swings west to St. Amand, south through Cambrai, St. Quentin, on the main road through Ham to Noyon, and then is unchanged from the past few days at any material point in its spread across France in a southeasterly direction, following the heights of the Aisne to a point north of Rheims and then directly east to Varennes, taken on Thursday by the Germans. From there the line of the Meuse is followed with the Germans threatening the forts of the Toull-Verdun line.

On the eastern edge of the western theatre of war the Germans are keeping up a terrific bombardment against the works about Verdun.

To the south of Verdun a heavy French force, sent northward from Nancy and Toul, is pressing vigorously against the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Attack follows attack in quick succession.

The value of German strategy is becoming more and more apparent. It now seems certain that the Germans did not intend to hold the heights im-

mediately north of the Aisne, as the position to which they have fallen back is infinitely stronger. The key to the position of the German right is a natural horseshoe of stone quarries extending around the Oise from Girumont and Antheuil to Machemok. The whole position is marked by Mont Gauillon, opposite Compiègne, from which the steep sides of a plateau extend toward the northeast and the southeast.

There seems to be evidence for the belief that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, and Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, are rallying all their strength for a final effort against the German lines. Every available man is being sent to the front, while the commanders of the allied troops on the two wings have been ordered to redouble their exertions in their efforts to turn the German flanks.

The schemes of the German General Staff, of course, are secret, but military men who have so far studied the German campaign believe that it is the object of the Kaiser's forces to allow the Allies to wear themselves out in attacks upon the strong positions held by the invaders. It is necessary for the Germans to assume the offensive in a certain degree at some points, but the real German offensive movement all along the line has not yet been attempted.

As the result of a four-day fight, beginning September 18, the Germans have been forced back from the Weserling Valley (in upper Alsace) to Cernay.

Reports of desultory fighting are coming in from the Vosges, but it is not certain that the French were able to hold Cernay and Thann, both of which places they claim to have taken.

ALLIES RETREAT 12 MILES ALONG OISE, BERLIN STATES

BERLIN (by way of Amsterdam), Sept. 25.

Official announcement was made today that the western end of the German forces in France had taken the offensive against the Allies and had driven them back 12 miles. It also was stated that on the eastern end the Germans had ascended the Meuse Heights after hard fighting southeast of Verdun and were advancing steadily despite strong resistance.

The statement follows:

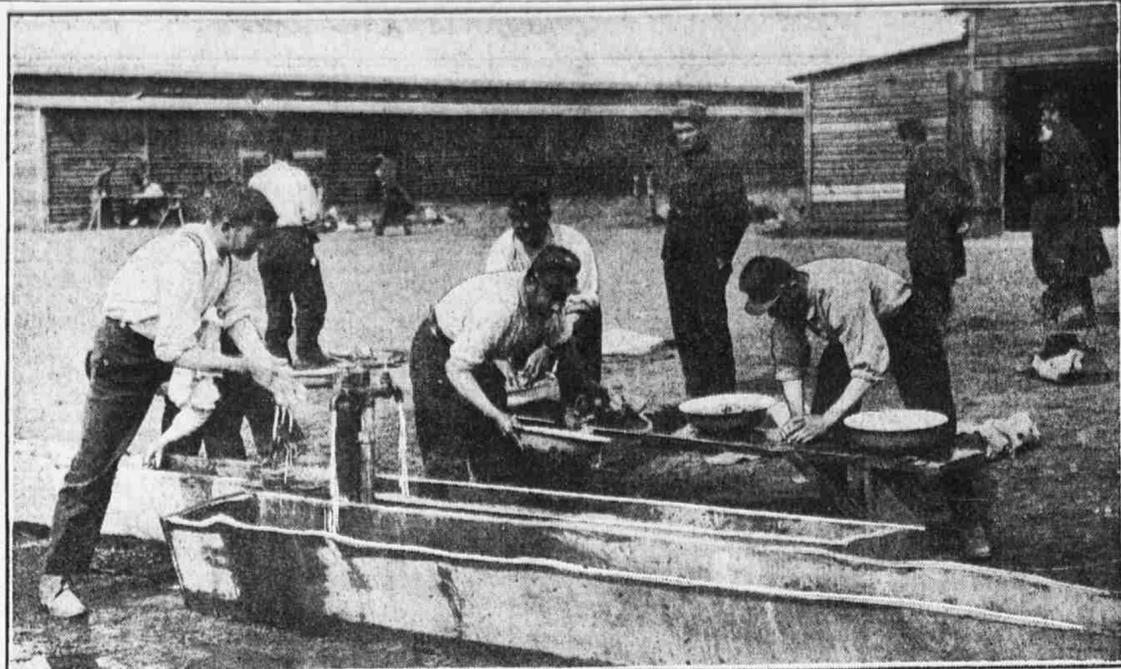
Following repeated attacks along the Oise by the enemy, who seem to have been strongly reinforced, our troops took the offensive and drove the foe back 12 miles. Fighting continues on the western end of the opposing lines.

Along the Meuse, southeast of Verdun, we have gained the heights on the east bank. The French opposed our advance there with fresh troops, and the fight-

ing was severe. We continue to advance, while our artillery maintains its bombardment of the French forts.

The general situation in France remains favorable to the Germans, the War Office says, although there has been no decisive result. The German armies of the centre and left are slowly but surely breaking down the French defense, and important developments are hoped for in this section of the battle line.

Reports in the foreign newspapers that Pope Benedict had protested to Emperor William against the bombardment of Rheims are officially denied here. It is stated that the German Envoy in Rome was asked for information as to the damage done to the cathedral of Notre Dame and that his reply was received without comment.



SCENES IN THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT ALTEN GRABOW, NEAR BERLIN



In the upper picture are shown French prisoners at their morning ablutions. In the lower picture are shown types of French, Belgian and Turco prisoners of war.

ERECT IN DEATH AS WAR MISSILES STRIKE VICTIMS

French Use Bombs Filled With Turpentine, as Most Humane Destroyer, Death Is Instantaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Remarkable tales of novel engines of war are appearing in all parts of Europe, but nothing has so far equaled reports circulated concerning new guns used by the French in firing turpentine, a substance said to produce instantaneous and painless deaths for every living thing within its reach.

Although it is so deadly in the work turpentine cannot be detected in the ground it infiltrates human principles of war. In fact, it is as humane as it is not confused with lyddite and other explosives which have deadly fumes.

English correspondents have reported that entire lines of German soldiers stood dead in their trenches as a result of the fumes from the mysterious turpentine discharged by French in engagements along the Marne. Instantaneous paralysis is said to have been caused by turpentine.

The French gun for the use of turpentine is shrouded in as great mystery as turpentine itself. Experts are required to use the use of the new ammunition, and the manipulation of the strange gun is recently brought into use in battle.

Military experts are now speculating whether turpentine will tend itself to use in aeroplanes. Lyddite is said to be available for the use of military aeroplanes and Zeppelins. As Zeppelins are capable of carrying guns of considerable size, it is conceivable they might utilize turpentine. However, in the present war military experts do not expect to see any of France's enemies discover enough about turpentine to initiate its use and the guns necessary for its use.

BLOODY WATERLOO FEELS TEUTON HEEL IN MARTIAL TREAD

Belgian Aviators Report New Lines of Entrenchment Designed as Haven for Right Wing, Shattered by Allies.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—That the Germans are planning a new stand in southern Belgium which will place their reserves directly on the plains of Waterloo is believed, certain here. Belgian aviators who have made reconnoitring trips over the German frontiers report the construction of lines of entrenchments north of Mons and at points on the Scheldt, Dender and Senne rivers, while the entire line of the same also has been made ready for defensive operations.

While it is admitted that these are purely the precautionary methods which any army should take, it is believed certain here that the Germans have prepared a haven to which their entire right wing, now being hard pressed by the allies, can take refuge. The German entrenchment positions, the reports received by the Belgian General Staff say, are being built with unusual strength and are plainly intended for a winter campaign.

ANTWERP ASSAULT PLANNED.—There are also indications that the Germans are again planning an attempt to attack Antwerp. Should they be forced back into Belgium this will be absolutely necessary, as even though they should weak the fortifications with a strong army, they would at all times be subjected to the danger of aerial attack and would also be unable to control any strategic moves from the area of the British and Belgian aviators who could use the city as a base.

Strong forces of Germans are reported north of Ghent and also directly to the east of this city.

CARRANZA FORCES DEFEATED BY YAQUIS

Continued from Page 1. General Villa in check. George C. Carothers, special envoy of the State Department, went to Chihuahua yesterday to confer with Villa. It is said he carried a warning to the northern leader. It is believed he will endeavor to get Villa to agree to a conference with Carranza representatives. Carranza agents here were advised that General Carranza had asked Villa for a conference, and that Roberto V. Desnoyers, formerly Carranza's representative here, will probably come to confer with Villa representatives. It is said that Carranza is willing to retire from leadership of the Constitutionalists under certain conditions.

Whether General Alvaro Obregon is in the State Department at Chihuahua or has been evacuated in Toluca is a question which is causing worry to Carranza men. American returning from Chihuahua says Obregon was brought from Toluca in order of Villa, after the latter had permitted him to assist for Mexico City and that he had been in the following day. Obregon's return from Toluca was said to have taken from a train here, and reports were current that he had been executed.

Aviators reported by Joffre that night air fighting has been in progress at Zouaves during the day. As Villa has no troops at Zouaves and has sold them to Carranza, Carranza officials believe a battle has occurred in the Constitutionalists' camp.

Villa has continued to fortify Mexico and to send troops there from the north. Carranza forces are reported moving on Toluca from three directions.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 25.—Lawrence reported here by Senator Hodge, been representative for General Carranza from B. V. Desnoyers, now in the City of Mexico, announces that a Board of Military Chiefs has been appointed to investigate the operations between Carranza and Villa.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 25.—Constitutionalists' troops will be the result of Villa's retreat to Chihuahua and Antwerp, movement under General Aguilar are reported to have entered the mountains near Alt. Luv, where the ex-Federal general and his forces were attacked. Carranza's troops are reported to be moving toward Vera Cruz. He occupied Vera Cruz, 100 miles west of Vera Cruz, driving out a post of 25 men, most of whom were killed.

WIVES AID LOOTERS, REPORT

Germans Send Home for Expert Advice, Figaro Charges.

CHINESE RESENT SEIZURE OF TOWN OUTSIDE WAR ZONE

Occupation of Wei-Hsien, 80 Miles From Japanese Operations Against Tsing-Tao, Regarded as Aggression.

PEKIN, Sept. 25.—Japanese troops have seized the Chinese town of Wei-Hsien, in Shan Ting Province, and the Chinese Foreign Office has today sent a protest to the Japanese legation, pointing out that Wei-Hsien is far outside the zone of fighting fixed for the campaign against Kiao-Chow.

Wei-Hsien is about 80 miles from Tsing-Tao and twenty miles west of the boundary of the German territory of Kwangchow. It is on the railroad running to Yen-Tai.

The Japanese took possession of the railroad station and the cars. Though there were Chinese troops at Wei-Hsien, they made an attempt to suppress the Japanese.

SERBS ACCUSE AUSTRIANS OF KILLING PRISONERS

Officers Said to Have Set New Examples of Barbarity.

Wounded Serbian soldiers, who have been taken to the Serbian front, are reported to have been killed by the Austrians. The Serbs are said to have set a new example of barbarity.

PRESS ATTACKS ON KAISER PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND

Censor Stops Sale of Paper Containing Cartoon of Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Personal attacks on the Kaiser are prohibited by the authorities. A newspaper the other day issued a caricature, not at all violent in character, depicting the Kaiser throwing down his mailed gauntlet and striking his foot with it. The police have forbidden the sale of it in the streets.

The Great Gazette, the official British organ, contains no fewer than twenty-four pages of appointments of officers to commands, staff and units of the army. What strikes the outsider most in the appointments is the recurrence of names that have hardly been out of the Gazette since ever there was a Gazette. The allied despatch list includes Prince Arthur of Connaught and three members of Parliament, Colonel Saely, late Secretary for War, is gazetted as "special reserve officer."

JAPANESE DENY CHARGE OF EXCESSES IN CHINA

Embassy at Washington Declares Troops Well Behaved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Denial of reports from China that Japanese troops committed excesses while engaged in operations against Kiao-Chow today was made by the Japanese embassy here. The statement was:

Twenty telegrams from China can only be taken with a grain of salt. There are similar reports now being sent in reports as elsewhere to give color to the charges and programs going abroad. Japanese reports designed to cast a slur upon the reputation of the Japanese soldiers are thus not to be taken seriously.

BRITAIN TREMBLES FEARING ZEPPELIN NOCTURNAL VISIT

Raids on Ostend and Boulogne Increase Vigilance Across Channel—Belgians Protest to United States.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—London is nervous over the constantly increasing raids of the German Zeppelin balloons, and there is a feeling of apprehension that a flight may be made over this city.

The precautions taken by the Government, such as the ceaseless sowing of searchlights over the city at night, the darkening of the streets and the patrols of aeroplanes by day have not tended to decrease the fears of the people.

News of recent flight of German balloons over Ostend, Boulogne and Jutland make plain the possibility of a German balloon reconnaissance over London. The fear is not that the Germans will drop bombs upon the city, as they did at Antwerp; the feeling of panic, which would probably follow the appearance of a Zeppelin here would arise from the heightened possibilities of danger from the air.

German balloon raids are becoming the bugbear of a big part of the people, especially since the morning papers told of a German aeroplane dropping bombs upon the shipbuilding yard at Boulogne. It is easy to equip a Zeppelin with sufficient fuel and other supplies for a voyage of from 500 to 700 miles, and the distance from the German strongholds in Belgium and France to London and return is less than that. The Admiralty has adopted stringent precautions to protect the coast and the warships lying in the North Sea and English Channel.

If an airship alight over English soil should be attempted by the Germans, the balloons probably would be conveyed by aeroplanes to give battle to the English planes. A German aviator dropped bombs upon the race course at Antwerp on Thursday night, evidently mistaking the course for a British or French military aerodrome.

The Zeppelin observed over Jutland was seen by persons in Thun, who said it was traveling in a southeasterly direction and at an enormous altitude.

BOULOGNE ATTACKED

A German aviator dropped a bomb into a shipbuilding yard at Boulogne Thursday. No person was injured and slight damage was done.

Reports also have reached here of a duel in the air between German and Belgian aviators over Brussels.

The two machines ascended to a great altitude and, after a swift fight, the aviators exchanged shots at close range. Suddenly the German machine turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian biplane returned toward Antwerp.

A dispatch received today from Basel states that two of the bombs dropped by the English aviators who flew over Boulogne, Germany, caused considerable damage. One of the bombs, it is said, destroyed one of the large Zeppelin sheds, while the second landed on a machine shed and destroyed many duplicate pieces of machinery for the aircraft.

The raid made by the British aerial troops has caused all cathedrals along the Rhine river to host white flags, while the dimensions of the Red Cross camps on the banks of the Rhine and Strasbourg have been greatly increased.

OSTEND PROTESTS TO U. S.

The burgomaster today presented to the American Consul for transmission through him to President Wilson of the United States a formal protest that the United States should not permit the operations of the German Zeppelins. In the communication the burgomaster sets forth that Ostend is a non-fortified city, that the majority of its inhabitants are non-combatants, and that bombs have been dropped on buildings with which the military have never had any connection.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL IMMINENT; RUSSIANS TAKE NEARBY TOWNS

Main Army Moves Westward on Cracow, Where the German General Staff Has Superseded Austrian Control.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Advices from the Galician front today say that the capture of Przemysl is believed imminent. All noncombatants having been permitted to leave the city. The Russian bombardment continues from all sides. Already weaknesses have been noted in the eastern fort, where the fire of the Russian artillery has been exceptionally deadly. Two of the outer forts are reported as taken.

Meanwhile the main Russian army is continuing its movement along the railroad lines both from Jaroslavl and Przemysl, toward Cracow. It is now known that a desperate resistance will be encountered at Cracow.

A strong German force has now assumed the work of defending that important fortification and a German general detached from the German General Staff has replaced the Austrian commandant, according to advices reaching this city.

Russian troops on the southwest front have occupied the important railroad center of Chyrow, southeast of Przemysl, without opposition, following the capture of Krakenice and Pelatyn, according to official announcement issued here today. This gives the Russian undisputed control of all the railways in Eastern and East Central Galicia.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT TO WISLOKA. Dlynov, on the San River, west of Przemysl, has also been taken. Severe fighting took place in the vicinity of Dlynov before the Austrians retreated to the Wisloka River.

On the right of the southwest front, the Russian forces are resting at Rzeszow, on the Wisloka, while the troops from Jaroslavl and Dlynov are moving toward Tarnow and the bombardment of Przemysl continues. Some of the Russian advance guards have tried to cross the Wisloka near Rzeszow, but have been driven back by superior forces. The reports current that Cracow has been taken over by the Germans, because of their dissatisfaction with the Austrian plan of campaign, are given little credence at the War Office.

STORAGE OF COTTON CROP REGULATED BY OFFICIAL ORDER

Interstate Commerce Commission Provides Method to Meet Exigency in South Caused by European War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Rules governing the storage of cotton in order to meet the exigency in the South are to be put in effect by the Interstate Commerce Commission made public today.

The Commission announced that these rules were for the purpose of assisting the cotton people and carriers of the South to meet extraordinary demand for the storage of cotton occasioned by the outbreak of the European war, for the purpose of providing for the cotton tendered for the storage of cotton under arrangements approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, and of permitting the carriers to recognize the warehouses as public warehouses for cotton, in order that such points should be given the benefit of transit privileges.

REGULATIONS

The regulations governing the storage of cotton during the cotton year ending August 31, 1915, in substance are as follows:

"1. Cotton shipped for warehousing and shipment must be consigned to the warehousing point and freight thereon paid on basis of the full local rate, upon which the delivering agent will give paid freight receipt, which the holder of the receipt is to retain for the purpose of securing reshipping privileges.

"2. Upon reshipment from the warehousing point, the shipper will be required to surrender to the agent of the line bringing the cotton to the warehousing point the paid freight bill covering that identical cotton. The number of bales, marks and weights of cotton, as furnished by the cotton tenderer, must conform to the paid freight bill, and in addition the shipper will be required to certify on the back of the paid freight bill that the cotton tendered is the identical cotton received thereunder. The shipper will also be required to surrender to the railway agent at the time of reshipment the bill of lading covering the movement of the cotton into the warehousing point, unless the bill of lading for such shipment shall have been previously surrendered to the railway.

"3. Thereupon the agent will issue a through bill of lading to the further final destination, at the through rate from the point of origin in such further final destination, in effect at the time of the original shipment into the warehousing point, thus three cents per 100 pounds, provided that the further final destination is a port to which the railway is authorized to ship cotton, in effect from the original point of shipment via the warehousing point provided, that at the option of any interested party the making of such further final destination is less than the rate from the original point of shipment to the warehousing point, the lawful rate rate in the warehousing point plus the stoppage charge of three cents per 100 pounds, will be charged as a minimum.

CHARLES OF DESTRUCTION

Shipment will be way-billed out of the warehousing point at the balance of the rate, plus the stoppage charge of three cents per 100 pounds. The distribution of the revenue between connecting lines shall be on a basis of through rates and divisions, except that the three-cent stoppage charge shall be paid to the railway tendering the cotton into the warehousing point, it being a condition of this privilege that the line tendering the bill of lading out of the warehousing point shall be the line bearing the cotton into the warehousing point.